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### **Developing of Telecommunications in Non-Industrialized World**

The role of telecommunications in our lives is very high and we live in an information era where information is the key of any progress. It can be noticed that all types of telecommunication are under the permanent developing. Millions of people use wireless communication means. Nowadays, the cell phone is not an element of prestige and a device that allows for more efficient use of working time. Much attention in the telecommunication market is paid to the spectrum of services that cell network subscriber may receive.

However, it should admit that while developments in telecommunications are moving throughout the world some developing countries are lagging ever further behind. More than half of the people living in the developing world still do not have access to a simple voice telephone. Communications capabilities of the nations living in Europe or the USA or the wealthy nations of the Pacific Rim take for granted everyday such devices as telephone, fax, voicemail, e-mail, mobile cellular and paging which are a world away from the everyday lives of people living in the vast majority of countries around the world. In reality, the new communications revolution has reached only a few nations having the networks, development capital and large user base required to support growth and deployment of new gadgets and services.

However, a global society is still trying to solve such a serious and urgent task as finding new ways of rapidly advancing telecommunications development in the non-industrialized world and making an attempt to bring developing nations into to the fast-emerging Global Information Infrastructure. New technologies such as mobile cellular telephony and wireless local loop are helping to increase access for urban populations living in the developing world. In rural regions, where the cost of installing private lines is often rather high in comparison with the revenue that these lines generate, the emphasis is now focused on improving access rather than bringing a line into every home. Initiatives such as community telecentres giving rural households an access to a central telecommunications facility where they can make and receive calls, send and receive faxes and e-mail, and even surf the Internet, have great potential to bring the benefits of modern communications to formerly isolated towns and villages.

Nowadays there are some reasons for demonstrating optimism for the future of global telecommunications development. Deregulation and liberalization of markets is already bringing an injection of foreign capital and helping to enhance the telecoms infrastructure of many developing nations. New technologies, from community telecentres to satellite-based GMPCS phone systems, are offering great possibilities for overcoming high costs and remote locations.